

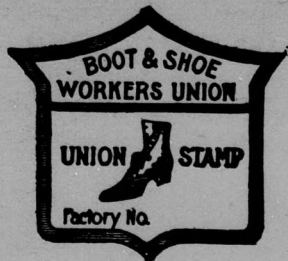
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LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—June 23, 1916.
CHEATING HETCH-HETCHY WORKERS.
WALSH NOT CANDIDATE.
DEBS, APOSTLE OF SECESSION.
WATER FRONT STRIKES.
LABOR'S ADVISERS.

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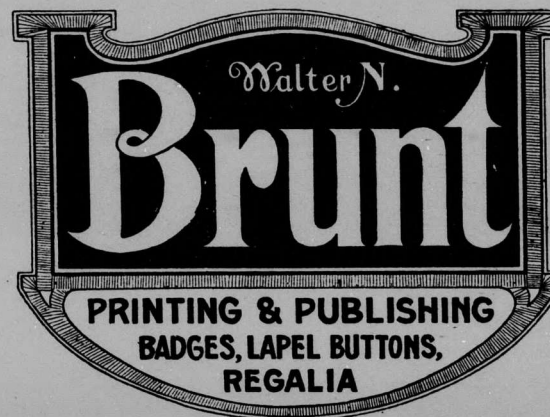
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-:- Cheating Hetch-Hetchy Workers -:-

Charging that the highest wage paid to seventy-seven men, members of three gangs employed on the Hetch-Hetchy project, has been only \$1.04 for an eight-hour day, the State Immigration and Housing Commission, in a letter addressed to the Board of Public Works, urges the board to remedy the situation at once. The letter refers to a statement attributed to the board that it would see that the men employed on station work on the Hetch-Hetchy received the minimum wage provided by the city charter.

The three crews specified in the letter are those of F. Segneri, Paul Johnnys and Frank Cianflone. The first crew, consisting of thirty-four men, worked 780 days on the contract sub-let to them and at the end of that time it is alleged their gross earnings amounted to \$1665.07, while \$2048.59 worth of supplies was charged up against them, making a deficit of \$383.52 in place of a net earning.

The Johnnys gang of seventeen men worked 1305 days, earning \$4715.70 gross, against which was charged \$2938.41 for supplies, leaving a net of \$1777.29, or an average daily earning of \$1.36 for a twelve-hour day. The Cianflone gang of twenty-six men worked 934.3 days, making \$2422.03 gross, and \$1458.07 net, or an average daily wage for each man on a basis of a twelve-hour day of \$1.56.

These figures, according to the State Immigration and Housing Commission, were furnished by F. Rolandi & Co., contractor for the Hetch-Hetchy work.

President Reardon of the Board of Works has said repeatedly that any irregularities in the pay of men employed on the Hetch-Hetchy would be investigated by the board and penalties levied for violations of the law.

There appears to be some doubt as to the power of the Board of Public Works to correct the outrage upon the workers cited by the Immigration and Housing Commission, but there can be no question as to the desires of the citizens of this city who furnish the money to pay for the work, and steps should be taken at once to make such conduct on the part of contractors in the future impossible.

If this species of robbery can not be ended under the existing charter, and there are those who claim it can not, then the charter ought to be so amended as to compel all contractors to abide at all times by the eight-hour day and the \$3 wage minimum provided for by law.

To accomplish this purpose the Municipal Federation of San Francisco has drawn up an amendment to Section I of Chapter III of Article II of the city charter relating to contracts, which seems to have in it the qualities required to correct the abuse complained of.

The amendment as drafted by the Municipal Federation reads as follows:

"Every contract for work to be performed at the expense of the city and county or paid for out of moneys deposited in the treasury, whether such work be done by the city and county directly, or by or under contract, duly awarded, or by or under any sub-contract, sub-partnership, day labor, station work, piece work, or any other arrangement whatsoever, must provide: (1) That in the performance of the contract eight hours shall be the maximum hours of labor on any calendar day and that the minimum wages of persons performing labor under such contract shall be three dollars per day. (2) That any person performing labor in the execution of such contract shall be a citizen of the United States or have declared his intention of becoming such. (3) That preference in the performance of labor under such contract shall be given to persons who shall have actually resided in the city and county and shall have so resided for the period of one year next preceding the date of their engagement to perform labor under such contract. The foregoing provisions must also apply to persons performing labor in the commissary or other auxiliary department of labor conducted in the course of the execution of such contract. Any contract for work to be performed at the expense of the city and county or paid for out of moneys deposited in the treasury which does not comply with the provisions of this section shall be null and void, and any officer who shall sign the same shall be deemed guilty of misfeasance and upon proof of such misfeasance shall be removed from office."

If, in the opinion of the city attorney, the present law is inadequate to guarantee justice to the laborers who are to do the construction work on San Francisco's great water system, then the citizens of this city have given evidence enough of their desires in the premises to warrant the submission of an amendment for ratification which will effectually curb greedy contractors. In this regard there can be no doubt.

WALSH NOT CANDIDATE.

Last Friday night resolutions were introduced in the San Francisco Labor Council urging upon President Wilson the desirability of appointing Frank P. Walsh to the vacancy on the Supreme Court bench, created by the resignation of Charles E. Hughes. A telegram to Mr. Walsh at Kansas City, Mo., apprising him of the resolutions was sent by Secretary John A. O'Connell of the Council.

In his reply Mr. Walsh said: "I am not a candidate for appointment to the supreme bench. I appreciate, nevertheless, the splendid compliment implied in the thought of so many friends everywhere that I should be worthy of so great an honor."

COMPETITION IN TRANSPORTATION.

Last Friday night the San Francisco Labor Council adopted the following self-explanatory resolutions:

"Whereas, There is a concerted movement, originating in San Francisco in connection with the jitney controversy on lower Market street and rapidly spreading all over the State of California, having for its object the creation of public sentiment in favor of abolishing jitney service wherever such service enters into competition with established transportation monopolies; and

"Whereas, This movement is being backed by nearly every prominent and influential newspaper of said city and State and is obviously designed to embrace and further the objects not only of the United Railroads of San Francisco but of every transportation monopoly and their allied ramifications in every branch of finance, industry and commerce throughout the length and breadth of California; and

"Whereas, It is equally obvious that the existence and successful operation of jitneys on Market street is a thorn in the side of all the aforesaid monopolistic aggregations of capital, and that it is to the interest of the common people everywhere that there be preserved in San Francisco and elsewhere effective competition and adequate service in the transportation of passengers, which competition under modern conditions can be secured only by means of jitney service; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, that this body hereby goes on record as absolutely opposed to the removal of jitney traffic from Market street, and views present attempts at stifling competition in the transportation of passengers as a blow at the rights of the public and of the working people of San Francisco who would be deprived of proper transportation facilities and again subjected to the intolerable and frightful jamming into the cars of the United Railroads; further

"Resolved, That this body hereby instructs its legislative committee to press the claims of the jitneys and arguments in their defense before every legislative body and its subordinate committees in case legislation be attempted detrimental to the interests of the common people in the matter of jitney service; and further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco, and to each and every labor organization of San Francisco and of the State of California, with the request that said organizations adopt the above resolutions and transmit copies thereof to the San Francisco Board of Supervisors."

Patronize those who patronize you is a good rule to follow. Those who advertise in the "Labor Clarion" patronize you. Deal with them and tell them why.

A woman flees from temptation, but a man just crawls away from it, in the cheerful hope that it may overtake him.

FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.

The first quarterly report of the business done by the public employment bureaus of the State of California, located in San Francisco, Oakland, Sacramento and Los Angeles, gives results far in excess of what had been anticipated for the entire year. John P. McLaughlin, Labor Commissioner, states that 11,112 men and women have obtained work through this state agency since they were organized, February 1st. It is especially gratifying to observe the large increase of positions filled, each month surpassing its predecessor by about 1000. During February 1525 positions were filled, March 2089, April 3286 and May 4212. June will probably pass the 5000 mark. As the persons receiving this service pay no fees, they saved about \$23,000, an amount they would have had to pay for the same service had they applied to private agencies.

The number of employers using the service is also increasing at a gratifying rate, month by month. During the past quarter, 5946 employers, including large corporations and companies, were served. With the comparatively small beginning of 570 employers in February, the number increased to 2434 in May. In March 1151 employers patronized the bureaus and 1791 used the bureaus in April. These employers applied for 13,623 employees, of which 5398 were called for in May and 7225 in the preceding three months.

Of the 4212 positions filled during May, the San Francisco office furnished 1718, Sacramento 518, Oakland 625 and Los Angeles 1351. During May 2434 employers applied for 5398 employees, 2452 in San Francisco, 662 in Sacramento, 795 in Oakland and 1489 in Los Angeles, 2562 being employees in these cities and 2836 outside the cities. It is interesting to note that of the 2434 employers using the bureaus in May, 1635 lived in the bureau cities and 799 in other sections of the State.

During the first quarter, 15,786 men and women applied for work at the four State bureaus. Each applicant is carefully examined as his fitness and this information is placed for future reference on file. The State employs experienced men to select applicants for the various positions open and thus only the most fitted are chosen.

Despite the fact that the bureaus have been in business only four months, they have far exceeded the private employment agencies in the matter of positions filled with reference to the number of applicants for work. Seventy-five per cent of the applicants have obtained positions, or three out of every four persons. This is a remarkable showing and indicates the high point of efficiency already attained by the State bureaus. As the State charges no fee for service rendered, the bureaus have a larger number of persons to choose from than the private employment agencies, whose chief qualifications for employment is the fee the applicant may possess. Those applying for employment at the State bureaus are of a fine type. The charity idea does not enter into the State bureau's business. That the State bureaus have proceeded along the right lines is shown by the fact that employers who have used this State service are satisfied and have become permanent customers.

The State bureaus have had excellent success in filling out of town positions. There are many applicants for work on ranches, farms, dairies, fruit canneries and packing houses and also summer resorts. Employers needing employees along these, as well as other lines in the various cities and country districts, should make their wants known to the State bureau nearest to where they are located, and they will find that they will be given efficient service.

Man is a strange animal. Today he has vague ideas about becoming great. Tomorrow he will worry about holding his job.

New Altamont Hotel

Modern, Steel Frame, Steam Heat, Private Baths, Electric Elevator

B. C. ROCKWELL, Proprietor

Rooms with Bath, 50c, 75c and \$1.00 per day

Private Baths, \$1.50 per day

Permanent Rates, \$3.00, \$3.50 and \$4.00

Private Baths, \$5.00, \$5.50 and \$6.00 per week

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JASEN, The Dainty Ingenue; CLARK and
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THE GLADIATORS. Last Week—NAT M.
WILLS, "The Happy Tramp," and GRACE LA
RUE, International Star of Song.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holl-
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FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that
will look well, wear well and give years
of service.

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Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Day's
Toil is
Done



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THE HOME BEER

DEBS, APOSTLE OF SECESSION.

Long ago there was a strong man who began his career in the service of a noble cause by slaughtering thousands with the jawbone of an ass—he ended a spectacular life by pulling down the pillars of a mighty temple and dragged men, women and children down with him to death. Since the time of this tribal hero there have been many who have conspicuously striven to perform heroic deeds but who have lost their strength and the opportunity of manhood through the seduction of some Delilah-like ambition and have sought to conceal their own defeat by dragging others down in the wake of their ruin.

Such a one is Eugene V. Debs. He had power of personality, many qualities and parts that foreshadowed the possibility of a useful life. But he came under the baneful influence of a desire for conspicuous action. He saw injustice and suffering in the world and conceived a vision of their removal and even with himself as the center of all eyes performing these things for the people. He felt the lure of the spotlight, the hunger for first-page notoriety, a nervous unrest that found gratification only in noisy applause.

Addicted to these tastes, Mr. Debs began a career which has emulated a "Wild West" show in thrilling situations and excitement to invidious sportsmanship. The stakes for which he gambled involved human welfare and human opportunity—the agencies he manipulated were trustful human souls. The egoism of Debs urged him on to emulation of the heroic mood. He felt that he must save the people.

About 1894, Mr. George Howard, before that an officer of the Order of Railway Conductors, disclosed to the writer in Kansas City, Mo., a project he had of launching a new organization of "all railway men of the country, absorb all the men in the railroad brotherhoods and supplant those organizations." He asked us to join with him in that movement. We endeavored to impress upon Mr. Howard not only the unwisdom but the injustice of such a course, and that we could never place ourselves in the position to try and tear down what it had cost so much to build up in the interest of the workers. Mr. Howard's answer was: "Then I shall have to get Gene Debs." And Mr. Howard got Gene Debs and there was then launched the "American Railway Union." Mr. Debs assumed its presidency while he was still editor of the official magazine of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen. In other words, Debs became the head and front of a movement to destroy the organization of which he had been a trusted officer both as secretary-treasurer and later as editor of its official journal.

Under his leadership the stupendous struggle of 1894 was undertaken, which led the men into needless journeys through the wilderness of sacrifice, resulting in despair.

Failing in his project, his next step was to organize a movement of workers in rivalry and antagonism to the American Federation of Labor. He organized the American Labor Union with which he proposed his famous land colonization scheme and a minutive co-operative commonwealth; each proposition being abandoned, one after the other with equal celerity as they were dreamed by him overnight.

Mr. Debs' next move was the organization of the Western Labor Movement, an effort to divide again and destroy the bona fide wage workers' movement of America.

Later, when the Western Federation of Miners withdrew from the American Federation of Labor, no one exerted so potential an influence to keep that organization from reaffiliation with the American Federation of Labor than Mr. Debs. How disastrous and mistaken were the policies of the Western Federation of Miners as advised and guided by Mr. Debs has been recently recounted by President Moyer in an illumin-

ating bit of labor history that must prove a lasting lesson and blessing for all wage earners.

In rapid succession Mr. Debs translated his potential leadership to the perverting inhibition of his dominating egotism from one field of destructive activities to another until we find him launched in the maelstrom of the Industrial Workers of the World.

A perusal of the published stenographic report of Mr. Debs' speeches in the convention of the I. W. W. is illuminating and instructive to the student not only of the labor movement, but of one of the most notorious egotists the world has yet produced.

From the moment that he was lured from his duty and devotion to the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen his leadership has evinced the coercive miasma that has inflamed his mind and poisoned his relations with the men and women of the bona fide labor movement of America. He inculcated the spirit and the habit of secession, and to him this amounted to a fetish.

But a new period in his life is marked by a change in his ambition. He no longer saw himself as the general of the labor forces in the active industrial struggle, but he conceived of himself as the philosophical adviser. It was when he reached this stage some years ago that we designated him as the "Apostle of Failure." He associated with the Socialist party, which is based upon what a writer has called "The Philosophy of Misery," and as its candidate for the Presidency led the red flag consistently toward that goal. But not content with being the "Apostle of Failure"—a living example of failure—he wishes to drag all with him to a final undoing and chaos. The "Apostle of Failure" evolves into the "Apostle of Secession," of Division and of Disruption.

Not only did Mr. Debs interpose to prevent the reaffiliation of the Western Federation of Miners with the American Federation of Labor, but, failing in that, he appealed to all the miners to secede from the national labor movement and to work out an independent existence in conflict with the American Federation of Labor. Failing in that, he now encourages, aids and abets disruptive elements within the Mine Workers.

For years the miners have struggled to organize the miners of West Virginia—to secure for them the benefits of union standards and the protection of the organized labor movement. When that was accomplished after untold sacrifice, suffering and even loss of human life, Mr. Debs has the hardihood to address an open letter to malcontents who seek to destroy the power and the unity of the miners' organizations of West Virginia. His own craven spirit and motives are reflected in the motives he attributes to men in the miners' organization and in the charges he makes against them. Failure has been his own portion—failure he would bring upon others, even if that purpose should mean the disruption of the trade-union movement.

This "Apostle of Failure," this failure as the standard bearer of the party of failure, wants to demonstrate a recrudescence of power in tearing down the pillars of the temple of labor.

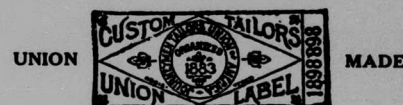
But the spirit of disruption will not prevail! There are now over three million organized workers who appreciate the necessity of union; their number is constantly increasing. They know that through united action come better opportunities and better lives, that through division result oppression, deterioration of present standards and loss of opportunities and freedom. They know that if they stay together they can somehow work out their own differences of opinion and advance the general cause. They regard secession as treason not only to the labor movement but to the movement for humanity.

Secession from the organized labor movement or attempts to disrupt existing organizations mean to the wage earners the destruction of their one means of protection. Whatever the

purpose of advocates of secession may be, their propaganda is fatal to the democratic organization of workers, fatal to the interests of the seceders, cowardly desertion of the general interests of all the workers. If the cause for which seceders stand is just, they would be willing to remain among their fellows and to work for the establishment of their ideals of justice. Mr. Debs, both as an apostle of failure and as an apostle of disruption, is no friend of the workers of this country, indeed whether consciously or ignorantly he has constituted himself their enemy.—Samuel Gompers in June "American Federationist."

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WATER FRONT STRIKES.

There has been practically no change in conditions on the water front during the past week, the lumber men still being out.

Imported thugs have attempted to start trouble on several occasions, but without success, as all union pickets have been warned to avoid contact with these gunmen, and the pickets are not allowed to carry weapons of any kind to defend themselves.

James Pearl, guard on a boat in which are lodged several negro strike breakers off pier 32, occupied by the Hawaiian-American Steamship Company, is said by the police to be able to identify the three negroes alleged to be responsible for the killing of Thomas Olsen, who was shot down last Sunday night and died immediately.

Olsen, with Dan Harrington and A. Consolari, members of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union, were picketing the place. Neither were armed. They were walking up and down the pier, according to orders, when three negroes came through the pier house, opened the door and fired without warning, according to Harrington. Olsen sank to the ground, dead.

Elijah T. Ryder, dock watchman, who was in an office inside when the shooting took place, yelled at the negroes as they passed him on their way to the barge where they are housed. One of them said they had been fired on by the pickets. This is said to have been disproved by a search of the two pickets and the body. No firearms were found.

The police sent for and searched all the Mexicans and negroes on the barge, finding pistols on nearly all of them. None showed signs of having been recently fired, and it is said that there is a probability that the weapons used had been thrown into the bay.

Pearl, the guard on the barge, was taken in custody because it is declared he must know the men who went off and came back on the boat immediately following the shooting. No other arrests were made.

Olsen was married and leaves a widow and three children at 1386 San Bruno avenue.

Louis Morey of the Riggers' and Stevedores' Union was also murdered last Friday under similar circumstances.

The longshoremen Tuesday took a determined stand against the carrying of arms by non-union men employed by the Water Front Employers' Union. What practically amounts to an ultimatum was served on the owners. The longshoremen, through their representatives, gave out the statement that unless the non-union men were disarmed, the temporary agreement under which the stevedores and riggers returned to work will be abrogated. The action of the longshoremen is the result of the murder of the two union men since the temporary agreement went into effect.

Longshoremen quit work for good Thursday morning, according to J. J. Foley, president of the executive board of the Coast division of the International Association. Foley said the temporary agreement entered into would be abrogated for the reason that the Waterfront Employers' Union had refused to agree to an ultimatum that non-union men assembled at piers 32 and 34 be disarmed or disbanded. This ultimatum, according to Foley, was presented as the result of the killing of union longshoremen, on picket duty Sunday.

The situation as regards the Bay and River Steamboatmen's strike remains without change from last week, all boats except those of Monticello Steamship Company, which are being operated with non-union crews, being still at their moorings.

Rumors still persist, however, to the effect that the owners are going to start to operate with non-unionists. One report stating that with approximately 150 non-union men aboard, the stern-wheeler Onisbo has left port bound for

Wood island, near Rio Vista, where the river boats are located. The non-union men will be distributed aboard the river boats, and, according to members of the Steamboat Owners' Association, will start operating the boats on schedule, beginning this morning.

Such reports have been frequently circulated since the beginning of the strike on June 1st, but up to the present no attempt has been made to run any of the river boats, and the union men are confident the companies can not successfully operate without them.

Conferences are still being held between the boat owners and the Water Front Federation, but nothing has yet been accomplished in the way of reaching an agreement, neither side showing any disposition to yield.

MUSICIANS' DAY, THURSDAY, JULY 20.

Professional musicians throughout the bay cities, comprising members of Local No. 6, American Federation of Musicians, are making elaborate preparations, in one great spirit of unity, towards making the coming Musicians' Day at Shellmound Park, Thursday, July 20, 1916, the biggest reunion of musicians and friends ever held on the Pacific Coast.

Musicians' Day is set aside for the jollification of all who join to celebrate with the musicians, and is recognized as San Francisco and Oakland's most popular musical celebration, whose keynote is "Musical Preparedness." Many thousand music lovers unite in this annual music festival.

A grand concert will be given in the afternoon on which the celebration takes place, by a band of 100 expert musicians, and directed by California's most illustrious conductors. A colossal band of 250, the largest ensemble of instrumentalists in the world, will be the big feature of the parade that will traverse Market street down to the Ferry depot. Oakland will also turn out a monster band and parade, both organizations uniting at the park.

Following is the committee of arrangements: Clarence H. King, chairman; G. W. G. Kittler, A. S. Less, F. Moore, Sam Walfisch, W. Backstedt, George Ruge, G. Pinto, Walter B. Anthony, J. J. Atkins, H. Del Monte, W. Fabris, P. Sapiro, P. Whiteman, W. J. Giacometti, L. Kittler, C. Cochrane, L. O'Malley, A. S. Morey, Mrs. J. M. Fernald, Miss Helen Welty, Mrs. P. Heaton and Mrs. Lola Stantonne.

A PENITENTIARY "HARMONY."

At meetings of officials of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company and delegates representing the Rockefeller "union," held at Rouse and later at Sopris, it was reported that there was not a single complaint of any kind, and that "the men seemed to be entirely satisfied with conditions." One newspaper gleefully announced: "The fact that the men have nothing to object to and are inclined to feel that things are working out in good shape is a victory for the Rockefeller plan in all its aspects."

This is the ironical comment of Editor O'Neil, of the Trinidad "Free Press":

"There is harmony behind the walls of a penitentiary, and there are few complaints or protests in institutions where men wear the stripes of the convict."

"There was harmony at Rouse and Sopris, but it was the harmony of the slave who is powerless to rebel until he and his associates come together under the flag of real unionism and into the sanctuary of the labor movement, where that democracy prevails which clothes every member with the right and authority to express his honest convictions."

Even if the telephone rates should be reduced to a penny a call, the excuses which a man makes over it for not coming to dinner would hardly seem worth the price.



HALL, THEATRE, SCHOOL AND CHURCH SEATING, LODGE AND OFFICE FURNITURE. The following are a few of the Labor organizations in San Francisco which we have equipped with furniture and seating: Labor Temple, Teamsters, Electrical Workers, Carpenters, Brewery Workers, Retail Clerks, Master Plumbers. Call on, or write us for estimates. C. F. WEBER & CO., 365-367 Market St., 512 So. Broadway, San Francisco, Los Angeles, 340 No. Virginia St., Reno, Nev.

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P. P. I. E., 1915

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First in Style

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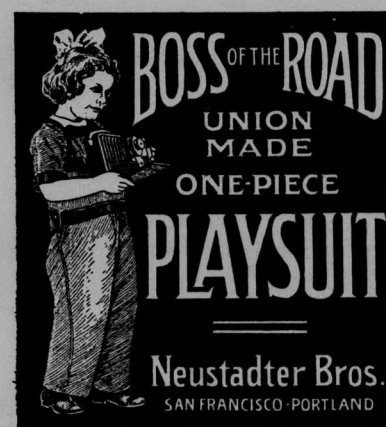
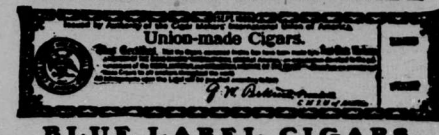
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BLUE LABEL CIGARS

RECORD OF ACCIDENT CASES.

Since the Workmen's Compensation, Insurance and Safety Act became effective on January 1, 1914, up to and including the 31st day of May, 1916, the Industrial Accident Commission has decided 2240 cases (exclusive of thousands of controversies adjusted without the necessity of formal hearings). Of this total number of cases there have been appealed to the Supreme Court and the District Courts of Appeal, 88 cases, leaving 2152 decisions of the Commission from which no appeals were taken, but which decisions were accepted by the parties as final and conclusive as to the law and facts.

Of the 88 cases appealed, writs of review were denied in 26 cases and the decision of the Commission was affirmed in 6 cases, making a total of 32 cases in which the decisions of the Commission were sustained by the Appellate Courts. Of the 88 cases appealed the decisions of the Commission were reversed in 13 cases. Four of these 13 cases involved but two issues, so that the Commission was actually reversed in only 11 instances as to issues presented upon appeal. This means that the decisions of the Commission had been sustained in practically two-thirds of the appealed cases and that the Commission had been reversed in less than one-half of one per cent of the cases decided by it.

Many of the cases appealed involve identically the same questions. In the 39 cases now pending before the Appellate Courts, 7 are on the single question of conflict in jurisdiction between the Industrial Accident Commission and the Admiralty Courts; 2 are upon the question of the conflict in jurisdiction between the Commission and the United States District Courts with reference to personal injuries or death suffered by employees of railroads engaged in interstate commerce, while a number of cases pending were taken up to the Appellate Courts upon constitutional questions which have been decided since the appeals were taken. Four cases upon which appeals had been taken have been compromised by the parties and dismissed before decision by the court.

Every new law of importance must run the gauntlet of judicial interpretation, and it was the expectation of the Industrial Accident Commission that the two years following the adoption of the Compensation Act would see a large number of test cases taken to the Appellate Courts upon constitutional questions, jurisdictional questions, conflict of laws and procedural questions. The largest class of appeals taken has been for the purpose of having judicially determined issues of great difficulty; such as cases involving constitutional questions, conflicts of jurisdiction between State and Federal authorities and between Admiralty Courts and the Commission, in which questions many States having compensation laws are interested equally with California. As indicated, a number of the cases not yet decided upon appeal are cases of this character. The cases of maritime jurisdiction are being retained by the Supreme Court of California under a formal order made by the court pending decision of the issue involved by the Supreme Court of the United States, in which like issues are now pending.

A summary of the foregoing shows that the Industrial Accident Commission has had less than 4 per cent of its decisions appealed, that it has been affirmed in two-thirds of the cases appealed and that of all decisions rendered by it there have been reversals in less than one-half of one per cent of the number of decided cases.

A man's mind works so automatically that sometimes he will kiss one woman merely because he happens to be thinking tenderly of another.

THE STEEL TRUST.

By Dante Barton.

The steel trust is "Americanizing the foreigner" in the courts of Pittsburgh.

The judicial criminal process against workers in the Pittsburgh industrial district is so terribly a perversion of justice that it is almost incredible. It saves itself from extermination by being so bad that people can hardly believe the true stories told of it. Some day the people generally are going to believe and know the facts concerning the politico-judicial process as directed by the steel trust against the workers in the district.

On June 3rd, a jury in the quarter sessions criminal court of Pittsburgh convicted eleven men of "rioting and inciting to riot" on the day (May 1st) before the fight at the Edgar Thomson plant of the steel trust when the guards behind a board fence fired into the crowd of strikers and lookers-on and killed three of them outright, fatally wounded two or three others and seriously wounded about three score more.

Right now a second trial of some of these same convicted men and ten or twelve other men and women is in progress on the same charge of "rioting and inciting to riot" on the fatal day of May 2nd. When this second trial is concluded a third trial of practically the same group will be pushed, the charge then being one of "murder and of accessory to murder" in addition to the "rioting and inciting to riot." The sentence to which they are already liable is two years in the penitentiary and a \$500 fine.

Liberty! Liberty in Pittsburgh for workers who wish their families to be fed and who demand decent working and living conditions!

Anna Bell, a young working woman who had been a strike leader, took the liberty of stepping from the sidewalk to the street to get a better view of the marching workers. She was put in jail for that on the rioting and inciting to riot charge and on the charge of being accessory to the murder of her friends, although she was not near the fighting. She is in jail yet, although acquitted at the first trial.

About 5000 to 6000 workingmen asserted and exercised the liberty of marching from a Westinghouse plant in East Pittsburgh to a steel trust plant in North Braddock and there to call to

the other workers to come and join the strike. But that was the "crime," in the Pittsburgh criminal process, for which the active men who were feared by the steel trust and the other employers were arrested and jailed and prosecuted and convicted and made subject now to penitentiary sentence.

Bridget Kenney, a strike heroine of 1914, took the liberty of riding in a friend's automobile to see the ending of the parade to North Braddock. She was arrested and tried, but acquitted. The two working men who rode with her went on the witness stand as witnesses to prove that Bridget Kenney was not in the crowd that day but was in the motor car—and they were indicted and must stand trial as "rioters" and "inciters to riot." They had simply disclosed their identity as strike sympathizers, and that was enough for the dragnet.

The ten policemen, constituting the entire police force of North Braddock, exercised their liberty to refuse to "guard" the steel trust plant against their neighbor workmen who were striking. Those ten policemen were indicted and will be tried and, if possible, branded as felons for "refusing to perform their duty."

Out of this mess of legalized injustice one good extra-legal thing is coming. That good thing is the perception by all groups (and hitherto factions) of the workers of their mutual interests, their mutual necessities of standing together.

INFRINGEMENT CHARGED.

The Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco has requested the District Attorney to investigate what the Council believes is an infringement on the use of its label by a religious cult known as the "Perfect Christian Divine Way," with headquarters at 672 Hayes street. It is claimed that the label of the Perfect Christian Divine Way is so similar to that of the Allied Printing Trades Council as to cause confusion, and is frequently mistaken for the union insignia. The District Attorney has promised to investigate.

Anecdotes of famous men are all right in their way, but many a man's fame is due to what he doesn't say.

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FRIDAY, JUNE 23, 1916.

Abundance is a blessing to the wise;
The use of riches in discretion lies;
Learn this ye men of wealth—a heavy purse
In a fool's pocket is a heavy curse.

—Cumberland.

There is one certainty in the approaching national election, viz: The next Vice-President of the United States will be a Hoosier.

If you demand the presence of the union label on your purchases you will always have a sentinel on guard looking after your interests. A sleeping sentinel is worse than useless, and the union label sleeps if you do not demand it. Put the label to work. It will be well worth the trouble.

Astronomers tell us the planet Venus is 18,000,000 miles nearer to the earth than it was a month ago. A month ago it was 60,000,000 miles from the earth while now it is only 42,000,000 miles. Some of the theorists who desire to guide the workers in their efforts for improvement shout as though they were inhabitants of a realm at least as remote as Venus is today.

Voters from all sections of the country are urged to request Congressmen and Senators to pass the Nolan Minimum Wage bill which provides \$3 per day as a minimum for federal employees, many of whom now receive only about half that amount. The cost of living has gone up constantly but the wages of these workers have remained stationary for twenty or more years.

The labor movement has never favored agreements between employers and unions fixing prices to the general public or giving to favored ones a monopoly on the business in any particular line. Reports on the part of employers that the labor movement sanctions any such schemes are untrue. Unions which attempted such policies have often been disciplined by the general movement.

Here are a few figures taken from government statistics showing how women are entering business in the United States: Stenographers, 239,977; teachers and professors, 327,635; in various trades, 481,159; engaged in agricultural pursuits, 770,005; physicians and surgeons, 7,300; clergy, 7,395; journalists, 2,195; architects, designers and draftsmen, 1,037; lawyers, 1,010; women in various professions, 429,497.

-:-

Labor's Advisers

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Frequently those who know little or nothing about the labor movement are very prolific in their advice as to how the movement should be conducted in order to succeed. While these persons are always courteously received and attentively listened to, it can be said without exaggeration that not one in every hundred of them has anything beneficial to offer, while in a great many instances the ideas they present would result in disaster to the organized toilers were they to be carried out.

As a general thing their opinions are based upon some specific case which has come to their attention, and around which they evolve Utopian plans for revolutionizing the system of trade union organization, without taking into account the fundamental principles upon which the structure is based.

Recently a lady came into our sanctum to urge the superiority of the tactics of the Industrial Workers of the World over those of the bona fide labor movement. After a short conversation with her we learned she had paid no particular attention to the problems of labor until her husband, a learned and brilliant lawyer, had defended a striker accused of murder in the recent System Federation strike on the Harriman lines. She had discussed this case with him, became thoroughly aroused over the wrongs from which the workers suffer and made up her mind to do what she could to change existing conditions and bring about a greater degree of justice for those who do the world's rough work. She did not, however, begin her crusade by acquainting herself with the history and experience of past efforts on the part of the workers to improve their lot. She heard the story of present wrongs, something of the methods of employers to enslave men, women and children solely for their own gain, and concluded that in a war against these things any tactics whatever would be justifiable. She thought the labor movement should get in and sanction, and aid in every strike without regard for the circumstances under which it might be brought about.

She had not thought sufficiently upon the subject to realize that if the movement did such a thing there would be no end to the strikes called until organized labor had exhausted its resources, dissipated its strength and died from the effects of scattering efforts.

If the organized workers are to achieve anything their efforts must be systematically directed, their resources used in the places that will produce the greatest results and their strength concentrated upon work that holds out some possibility of success.

With these facts the workers themselves are thoroughly familiar and govern themselves accordingly, but outside uplifters—and some inside fools—are constantly urging organized labor to take action which would result in the destruction of the movement. With the movement destroyed what would happen to the workers can readily be imagined by anyone with brains enough to think at all. It is useless, however, to try to persuade these dreamers that their plans are not practical and will fail to work out to the advantage of the toilers. Any representative of organized labor who offers them such advice is promptly branded as one of two things—a fool or a crook—usually the latter.

The lady left our office very much disgusted with organized labor, and with no hope whatever that the poor, weak-minded fools would ever be able to do anything for themselves, or willing to allow those of superior mentality to do anything for them. She was, indeed, a pessimistic soul as she dejectedly departed, though she floated in most majestically only an hour before.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Democracy is worth all it has cost in blood and treasure, and the man who would give it up without a stubborn fight is unfit to be anything but a slave. Temporary ease may be alluring, but democracy presents pleasures that are enduring.

In these days when preparedness and economy are being preached from every side, Professor M. E. Jaffa, consulting nutrition expert of the California State Board of Health, calls attention to the high food value of dried fruits. During the coming winter, the fruits which are now ripening will be of great value in their dried form and should be eaten in much larger quantities. Dried figs, apples, raisins, apricots, prunes and dates are wholesome foods which build tissue and yield energy. The chief nutritive element in dried fruits generally is sugar, which is the most easily digested and assimilated of all the carbohydrates. Since sugar is one of the most important factors in producing muscular energy for the body, the high nutritive value of dried fruits must be well appreciated. Raisins, prunes and apples are particularly high in sugar, and according to Professor Jaffa, these form an ideal portion of the diet. The salts and organic acids found in dried fruits also have hygienic and medicinal value and the mineral ingredients are most important. Professor Jaffa says that it matters not whether it was instinct or knowledge that led man to combine nuts and fruit—the result is a happy one.

Thorough tests of devices to prevent fish from entering irrigation ditches are to be made by forest service officers, who say that thousands of the trout placed in Western streams by the government are killed through being carried into the ditches and washed out on the fields. There are not less than 1,200 irrigation projects on or near the national forests, and in many places the loss of trout is very heavy. The amount of water used in irrigation, it is said, often determines the advisability of artificially stocking the streams. The government, in co-operation with the California State Fish and Game Commission, annually plants large quantities of fish fry in the streams of the national forests in California. This is done to render the forests more attractive to the public by according good fishing. Where much of the water is used for irrigation, unless the ditches are screened, the trout enter and are washed out on to the fields. While fish are said to make good fertilizer, officials think that trout are too expensive to be used for that purpose. Most of the states in the West have laws requiring that the ditches be screened, but these laws are seldom enforced. The farmers are said to dislike the screens because they collect drift—wood and trash—which prevents the free flow of the water. Very often, too, it is stated, the farmers can supply their families with a mess of fish by collecting the trout which are found in the fields. A number of devices for screening the ditches are in use, and while two or three have been found to be fairly effective most of them are said to be unsatisfactory. It is asserted that this subject presents an excellent opportunity for inventors, since a successful screen will be sure to be widely used. Under present conditions officials are slow to recommend that the trout be placed in streams where they are apt to be led off into the irrigation ditches.

WIT AT RANDOM

"I want a man who doesn't smoke or drink."
"What are the wages?"
"Six dollars a week."
"Guess you want a man who doesn't eat, either."—"Western Christian Advocate."

The Bachelor—So you are married, eh?
The Benedick—Yes; been married for nearly six months.

The Bachelor—Got your wife pretty well trained by this time, I suppose?

The Benedick—That's what. I've got so I can make her do anything she wants to.—Indianapolis "Star."

Business Manager of Great Newspaper to Clerk—George, take down an advertisement as I dictate it, and then send it up. Ready? All right: "Wanted a man for a pleasant indoor position. Short hours, light work, no experience necessary, place permanent; salary \$5000 a year. Answer in own handwriting. Millionaire, Great Daily office."

Clerk—I have it down, sir, and will send it to the printer at once.

Business Manager (a week later)—George, how many answers were received in reply to that advertisement?

Clerk—Eighteen thousand.

Business Manager (an hour later)—Good morning, sir. What can we do for you, sir?

Seedy Individual—What do you charge for an advertisement for situation wanted?

Business Manager—Our charges are high—50 cents a line—but you must remember the vast number of people we reach. Why, sir, in reply to one single advertisement inserted last week there were received 18,000 answers.

Mrs. Briggs was no exception to the general rule. She believed implicitly in the Heaven-sent genius of her offspring—and there were five of them.

Above all was she convinced that Gervangeline was born to charm the best audiences in London by her gift of piano playing. So at the age of 10 Gervangeline was sent twice a week to the expensive academy of Herr Poppanfizzel.

At the end of the first term the proud mother called on the great man in order to give him an opportunity of holding forth on Gervangeline's genius. Said she:

"Now, professor, how long will it be before my daughter is a really great pianist?"

Herr Poppanfizzel thought for a few minutes. At last:

"Dot is a ding imbossible to dell," said he.

"How's that?" said Mrs. Briggs, in a mother-fighting-for-her-young sort of voice. "I'm sure she has the necessary qualifications, hasn't she, now?"

"Vell, madam," said the professor, "she haf two hands!"

"I notice," said the genial agent, "that your office boy spends a great deal of his time sharpening pencils. Now, if you'll let me sell you one of our patent pencil sharpeners the boy can put all that time to some other use."

The business man seemed mildly interested.

"Did you happen to notice," he asked, "what that boy does when he isn't sharpening pencils?"

"No, I did not, but—"

"When he isn't sharpening pencils," continued the business man, "he spends most of his time going to the water cooler for a drink. Now I'll put it up to you. Do you think it would be right for me to deprive that boy of the only occupation that keeps him from foundering?"

MISCELLANEOUS

THE FOOL GORILLA.

By Henry Clifford Stuart.

In the "Washington Post"—

Or was it the "New York Times"?—

Of Sunday, May seventh,

Some artist,

Who ought to have been there himself,

Pictured—

In the native wilds of a museum—

A Gorilla—

Throwing in a man

By way of contrast.

Then—

After dilating upon the superior

Chest and muscular development of

"The Beast"—

He unartistically remarked,

"What a pity it is

He has not brains enough

To be put to work!"

Remembering

The dismembered shop-girls,

Whose lack of chest and muscle

May be due to their

Trying to stand

Six days where one would do—

And the men-slaves

Who score not their days—

I wonder which uses

The brain he has

To the best purpose—

Man—

Or—the fool Gorilla?

The value of the mineral production of Alaska in 1915 amounted to \$32,854,229—\$13,788,563 more than the value in 1914 and far more than that of any previous annual output during the thirty-six years that mining has been carried on in the Territory. The collection of mineral statistics of Alaska for 1915, just completed by Alfred H. Brooks, of the United States Geological Survey, shows that the value of the gold produced during the year amounted to \$16,702,144, copper \$15,139,129, and silver \$543,393. Tin, lead, antimony, marble, gypsum, and a small amount of petroleum and coal bring the total value of Alaska's mineral products to \$32,854,229. Since 1880, when mining first began in Alaska, the Territory has produced gold, silver, copper, tin, and other minerals to the value of \$300,953,751, the gold production alone to the close of 1915 amounting to \$260,858,943. Of this gold, \$186,192,992 worth was produced by the placers, the rest being derived from lode deposits.

A total of \$17,503 was expended by the San Francisco Typographical Union during the past year in caring for its sick and disabled members and burying its dead, according to statistics contained in the annual report of the organization. Of this amount \$6843 was paid in mortuary benefits, \$8525 in old age pensions, \$1067 in relief work, \$468 in donations to members in distress, and \$600 in keeping up dues of members who were ill and unable to work. The total receipts of the union for the year were \$44,832.87, while the expenditures amounted to \$44,552.24. At the monthly meeting of the union memorial services were held for the twenty members who passed away during the past year. The oration was delivered by Superior Judge Frank Murasky. Secretary-Treasurer Leo Michelson reported that during the month twenty-five cards had been deposited, twenty-nine withdrawn, eleven initiations, one reinstatement, three applications for membership, one death and one application for old age pension approved.

A REVOLUTIONARY TALE. (The American Economic League.)

Colonel Edward M. House, known as President Wilson's unofficial adviser, is said to be the author of a novel, entitled "Philip Dru: Administrator," published anonymously. The publisher's announcement mentions this report, and states further that Colonel House has declined to deny it. A recent article in the "North American Review" says the same. Whoever the author may be, he has no cause to feel ashamed of his work. The story is a tale of a revolution in the United States led by Philip Dru, who becomes administrator and revises the laws. Though he makes the mistake of providing income and inheritance taxes, some wiser legislation is told about in the following:

"He directed that the tax on realty both in the country and the city should be upon the following basis: Improvements on city property were to be taxed at one-fifth of their value, and the naked property either in town or country at two-thirds of its value. The fact that country property used for agricultural purposes was improved and should not be reckoned. In other words, if A had one hundred acres with eighty acres of it in cultivation and otherwise improved, and B had one hundred acres beside him of just as good land, but not in cultivation or improved, B's land should be taxed as much as A's.

"In cities and towns taxation was to be upon a similar basis. For instance, when there was a lot, say, one hundred feet by one hundred feet with improvements upon it worth three hundred thousand dollars, and there was another lot of the same size and value, the improved lot should be taxed only sixty thousand more than the unimproved lot; that is, both lots should be taxed alike, and the improvement on the one should be assessed at sixty thousand dollars, or one-fifth of its actual value.

"This, Dru pointed out, would deter owners from holding unimproved realty for the purpose of getting the unearned increment made possible by the thrift of their neighbors. In the country it would open up land for cultivation now lying idle, provide homes for more people, cheapen the cost of living to all, and make possible better schools, better roads and a better opportunity for the successful co-operative marketing of products.

"In cities and towns it would mean a more homogeneous population, with better streets, better sidewalks, better sewerage, more convenient churches and cheaper rents and homes. As it was at that time, a poor man could not buy a home nor rent one near his work, but must needs go to the outskirts of his town, necessitating loss of time and cost of transportation, besides sacrificing the obvious comforts and conveniences of a more compact population."

It would have been better had Administrator Dru abolished all taxes on improvements, incomes and inheritances, together with all other taxes on labor, and taken the entire rental value of land for public purposes. By the time the year 1920 comes around, the date set in the book for the revolution, the reforms told about therein will hardly be considered revolutionary.

* MACHINISTS RAISE WAGES.

Machinists employed by the Ann Arbor Railroad have secured the nine-hour day and increased wages 1½ cents an hour.

At Worcester, Mass., Machinists' Union No. 339 has signed a union shop agreement with the O. & J. Machine Company. The eight-hour day will be inaugurated by reducing the work day every three months until December 2nd, when eight hours shall be the rule.

Although the dignified man may not know much, he has to be careful of what little he does know.

LARKIN TO SPEAK.

The Ulster-Celtic Benevolent Association has secured Jim Larkin, exiled president of the Transport Workers' Federation of Great Britain, and leader of the great Dublin transport workers' strike of a few years ago, to speak at the Gaelic Fair in Glen Park next Sunday.

The proceeds of the fair will be turned over to the local Irish Relief Committee, headed by His Grace, Archbishop Edward J. Hanna, to be added to the fund being raised throughout the entire United States by the Irish Relief Commission to alleviate the suffering and want in Ireland, resulting from the recent revolt.

James Connolly, the late commander in chief of the Irish army, was Larkin's secretary, and Patrick Pearse, the slain president of the Irish republic, was an intimate friend of Larkin and tutor to his family. Larkin organized the citizens' army that figured in the battle of Dublin.

The Gaelic fair Sunday will include a revival of the old Irish games and pastimes, dancing competitions, athletic events, and a tug-of-war contest between teams of Irish giants representing the province of Ulster and Munster.

AWARD TO RUPTURED WORKER.

At Harrisburg, Pa., the State Workmen's Compensation Board, in an opinion filed by Commissioner Leech, rules that hernia constitutes an "injury by accident." A coal company resisted payment on the ground that while the worker sustained a rupture, his injury was simply an aggravation of a condition that had previously existed. In this connection Commissioner Leech said:

"The Workmen's Compensation law does not prescribe any standard of health or physical condition to which the workman must conform to qualify for compensation, nor does it imply a warranty on the employee's part that he is free from latent disease or physical defect which may develop into serious injury."

The commissioner points out that it has been a settled law in England since 1903 that nothing more is required to constitute an "injury by accident" than that the harm which the workman sustains is unexpected."

RECOGNIZE BOILERMAKERS.

Superintendent Black of the Standard Oil Company of Kansas has notified a committee representing Boilermakers' Union No. 418 that wages will be increased 5 cents an hour for mechanics and 7½ cents an hour for helpers, and that "when we are in need of boilermakers we will be pleased to give your organization preference when you can supply competent men and supply them quickly." The company agrees to investigate whenever it is claimed that a member of the union is wrongfully suspended or dismissed. If the claim is sustained the employee will be reinstated with pay for time lost. An eight-hour day shall prevail and the company agrees that any committee of its employees selected to confer with officials shall not be discriminated against.

This is the first recognition this company has accorded the Boilermakers' Union.

BREWERS INCREASE WAGES.

At Sheridan, Wyo., the Brewery Workers' Union has signed new contracts which provide for increased wages and better working conditions.

Increased wages and a shorter workday are features of the new contract secured by brewery workers in Binghamton, N. Y.

Many an egotist who imagined his existence necessary to the world's advancement has been interred in a pine box without any trimmings.

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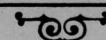


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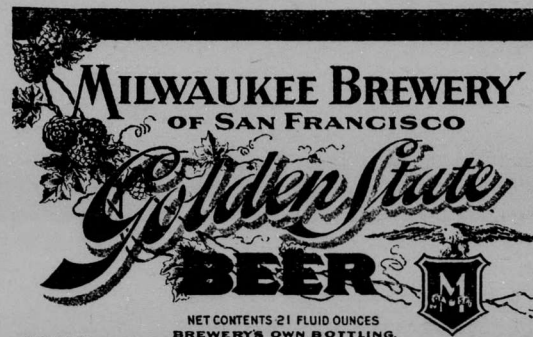
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The San Francisco Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis holds a clinic for worthy patients each Monday evening at 7 o'clock in the rooms at 1547 Jackson Street, between Polk and Larkin. Any man or woman unable by reason of employment to attend the morning clinics, and desirous of securing expert medical attention, is invited to be present.

ENDORSE NOLAN BILL.

Resolutions were adopted by the Spanish War Veterans of San Francisco at their last regular meeting held on Tuesday evening, June 20th, endorsing the minimum wage bill for federal employees introduced in the lower house by Congressman John I. Nolan. The resolutions urge Congress to enact the measure into law in the interest of justice toward government employees, and commend Congressman Nolan for his thoughtfulness in introducing such a bill.

The resolutions will be sent to all California branches of the veterans as well as to some fifty of the organizations throughout the United States soliciting their support for the Minimum Wage Bill.

Such support should aid greatly in getting the measure through Congress.

ROSSINI.

This is Mr. Ferris' foreword to his chapter on Rossini in "Great Composers":

"The 'Swan of Pesaro' is a name linked with some of the most charming musical associations of this age. Though forty years' silence made fruitless what should have been the richest creative period of Rossini's life, his great works, poured forth with such facility, and still retaining their grasp in spite of all changes in public opinion, stamp him as being the most gifted composer ever produced by a country so fecund in musical geniuses. The old set forms of Italian opera had already yielded in large degree to the energy and pomp of French declamation, when Rossini poured into them afresh such exhilaration and sparkle as again placed his country in the van of musical Europe. With no pretension to the grand, majestic and severe, his fresh and delightful melodies, flowing without stint, excited alike the critical and the unlearned into a species of artistic craze, a mania which has not yet subsided. The stiff and stately Oublicheff confesses, with many compunctions of conscience, that, when listening for the first time to one of Rossini's operas, he forgot for the time being all that he had ever known, admired, played, or sung. . . . Learned Germans might shake their heads and talk about shallowness and contrapuntal rubbish, his crescendo and stretto passages, his tameness and uniformity even in melody, his want of artistic finish; but, as Richard Wagner, his direct antipodes, frankly confesses in his 'Oper und Drama,' such objections were dispelled by Rossini's opera-airs as if they were mere delusions of the fancy. Essentially different from Beethoven, Bach, Mozart, Haydn, or even Weber, with whom he has some affinities, he stands a unique figure in the history of art, an original both as man and musician."

At Maloney's country store, on the Warren-Niles road, they tell a good one on Motorman Heinseman, that good natured big fellow who manipulates the controller on a Niles-Lowellville run.

A year ago there was a plentiful supply of sap flowing and during "Heiny's" absence Mrs. collected a boiler full and placed it on the stove in readiness for t'e boiling operation on the following morning.

When "Heiny" arrived home he spied the boiler and noting the contents, nice and warm, decided to take a bath. Not until the next morning did he realize that he had bathed in the boiler of sap and since that time, his associates say, he will not hesitate in front of a place where they sell maple sugar.—"Union Leader."

First Trolley Conductor—Why was Kelly fired?

Second Trolley Conductor—His car struck a man at Steenth street and carried him a block on the fender. After collecting a nickel from him, Kelly, in the excitement, forgot to ring it up—and the man was a spotter.—"Life."

MONEY FOR GOOD ROADS.

(The American Economic League.)

The United States Senate has passed a bill appropriating \$85,000,000 for good roads, providing an equal amount be spent by the States. There is no question whatever about the need of good roads. But the Senate overlooked one very important matter in connection therewith.

In the absence of any provision to the contrary, the Federal Government's contribution of \$85,000,000 will be raised, as is all other Federal revenue, by indirect taxes on food, clothing, and other things used or consumed by the people. The greater part of the States' share will be raised by taxes that have practically the same effect. At the same time the roads built will increase to an enormous extent the value of lands adjoining them. So that the people will pay taxes on what they produce and consume, in order that landowners may be enriched.

That this is a fact has been conceded on more than one occasion by T. Coleman du Pont, president of the National Good Roads Association. Mr. du Pont once offered to build a 200-foot road at his own expense throughout the length of his native State of Delaware. As a large landowner along the route of this proposed road he would have been reimbursed through increased value.

He mentioned as reason for this offer the fact that the State should build the road rather than a private individual, but that he did not care to wait for the State to make up its mind to do so. He holds that the government should not only condemn the land needed for the road, but all the land on both sides of it, so that it might be recouped for its expenditure with a profit besides. He would not have this land sold, but held and leased to users by the government.

There is still time to include in the good roads bill the plan advocated by Mr. du Pont. It is far superior to the plan of putting the entire expense on taxpayers and giving the entire gain to landowners.

But a simpler method would be to levy a direct tax on land values, exclusive of improvements. That would get the money from those who get the benefits, without burdening producers of wealth. It may be said in addition, that all public revenue should be raised in that way, since all benefits, besides road building, conferred by government, cause increased land values as well. But the good roads scheme offers a fine chance for a beginning at doing things in the right way.

PAPER FROM NEW WOODS.

That satisfactory wood pulp can be made from a number of heretofore little known woods is evidenced by a government publication just issued, which contains seventy samples of paper manufactured by different processes, chiefly from woods heretofore practically unused for this purpose.

It is pointed out that the spruce forests of the country are threatened with exhaustion and that the cost of spruce pulpwood has steadily increased. If the price of news print paper is to be kept at a reasonable figure, say the experts, more efficient methods of converting spruce into pulp must be developed or cheaper woods substituted for it.

The bulletin goes on to say that the method of manufacturing groundwood pulp has changed very little since its introduction into this country in 1867. It was with the idea of developing new methods and improving the old that tests were undertaken at the forest service laboratories at Wausau and Madison, Wis. As a result the relation of the different steps in the manufacturing process to each other has been definitely established and the merits of each treatment determined. The paper made from new woods was given a practical tryout by two large newspapers with satisfactory results.

The tests showed that eleven new woods give

promise of being suitable for the production of news print paper, while a number of others will produce manila paper and boxboards. Most of these woods are confined to the West, while the groundwood industry now obtains the bulk of its raw material from the East. It is thought that pulp-making plants must eventually move to points where they can obtain a plentiful supply of wood and an abundance of cheap water-power, two prime requisites in the business.

Since the national forests contain immense quantities of the suitable woods and abundant opportunities for power development, they will undoubtedly play an important part, it is said, in the future of the wood pulp industry. White and red fir are the most promising species in the national forests in California, although lodgepole and western yellow pine and Douglas fir may sometimes be used.

"I saw a hoop snake drink a gallon of sweet milk out of a crock in my cave last week," said one of our farmer friends, whose confidence we shall hold sacred because of the splendid reputation for truth and veracity he now enjoys. "This snake then crawled out of the cave, stuck his tail in his mouth and rolled like a hoop down the hill. He lost control of himself and could not put on the brake, so he skidded against a small sapling and had a 'blow-out.' When I got down the hill, there on the ground lay the punctured remains of his snakeship and beside him a pound of butter."

A bad man is far less dangerous than a cunning one.

New Fillmore Theatre

Fillmore St., bet. Eddy and Ellis

Beginning Sunday, June 25th—3 Days

PAULINE FREDERICK

in ISRAEL ZANGWILL'S
Powerful Drama

"The Moment Before"

FREE LAND IS THE ONLY BASIS FOR FREE MANHOOD

Sign and get others to sign the Single Tax State-wide Initiative

STATEWIDE SINGLE TAX LEAGUE
960 Pacific Building

Office Open until 10 p. m., including Sundays
League Meets Every Wednesday Night,
Assembly Hall Pacific Building

THE CREAM OF ALL BEERS

**Yosemite
Lager**

A Home Product
and Best on the
Market

Guaranteed to
conform strictly to the new
Pure Food Act

Brewed by

Enterprise Brewing Co.

San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held June 16, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m., by President Murphy.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Auto Bus Operators, J. J. Leary and Mrs. Mary Schwab, additional delegates. Ladies' Garment Workers, J. Carpel. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Senator Works and Congressman Kahn, relative to manufacture of army hats. Minutes of the San Mateo Central Labor Union. From Wm. T. Bawden, Bureau of Education, relative to "Workers' Individual Schedule." From Post Office Clerks' Union, inclosing invitation to attend its annual picnic. From Federal Employees, relative to minimum wage and retirement legislation, as these matters had been attended to.

Referred to Executive Committee—From the American Federation of Labor, requesting assistance in behalf of unity and progress of the Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots. From Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, relative to new wage scale of waiters, cooks and cooks' helpers. From Janitors' Union, requesting approval of by-laws.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—Copy of resolutions urging President Wilson to appoint Frank Walsh to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Referred to Hatters' Union—From Senator Phelan and Congressman Nolan, with reference to the purchase of hats for United States Army.

Requests Complied With—From Federal Employees' Union, requesting Council to lend its assistance toward correcting the conditions of engineers and firemen who are employed at the army transport dock and the power house at the Letterman hospital. Communication from Bro. Thos. Mooney, requesting the privilege of the floor to present the question of organizing the employees of the United Railroads. Moved that the subject matter of the United Railroads be referred to the special committee appointed on said matter; carried.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Delegate Johnson (waiters) requesting this Council to go on record as being absolutely opposed to the removal of jitney traffic from Market street, and that copies be forwarded to all labor organizations in the State. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Reports of Unions—Machinists—Men of iron trades on strike against Ocean Shore Railroad. Molders—Will hold picnic at Shellmound Park, next Sunday. Culinary Trades—Are boycotting Comptons and White Lunch. Jitney Bus Operators—Thank Council for assistance in defense of their union before the board of supervisors. Milkmen—California Milk Co. have settled its differences with union; thank Council for assistance.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the wage scale and agreement of the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers be laid over one week pending investigation. On the communication from the American Federation of Labor, with reference to a banner to be carried by a representative of the Council at the dedication of the new American Federation of Labor building, committee recommends that a banner be purchased and forwarded to Bro. Nolan at Washington for said purpose. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—On the proposed ordinance relative to the licensing of laundries, your committee recommends that the organizing committee of this Council make a

thorough effort to organize the independent laundries and if that undertaking should prove a failure, committee will then make a recommendation expressing its views upon the adoption of the proposed ordinance. Report concurred in.

Organizing Committee—Recommended that the Council endorse the application for a charter from the Oxy. Acetylene, Gas and Torch Workers. Moved that the recommendation be concurred in; amendment—that the matter be referred to committee and all parties interested notified to appear; carried.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Unfinished Business—The chair appointed the following Labor Day committee: John Cassidy, Roe Baker, Dan Regan, Al. Rogers, Loretta Kane, J. J. McTiernan, Thos. Garrity, John Kane, W. G. Desepte, J. J. Kretzmer, Henry Huntsman, D. P. Haggerty, S. T. Dixon, A. E. Steimer, Geo. Flatley, F. H. Ainsworth, R. R. Corrie, M. E. Decker, J. W. Spencer, Oscar Joss, R. Rowe, Jas. Fisher, H. J. Giannini, Denis Foley, Emil Guth, E. G. Ruedin, John Canavan, Emil Muri, O. Anderson, Thos. Riley, L. G. Dolliver, G. Haggermuller, H. Ostrand, Michael Casey, Andrew J. Gallagher, Geo. Mendelsohn, L. R. Schumacher, Laura Molleda, Hugo Ernst, Don. Cameron, Chas. Schuppert, Thos. Zant, Julius Hammerslag, Geo. Tracy, John O. Walsh, Paul Scharrenberg, Patrick Flynn, M. J. Doyle, Katheryn Deery, Peter Fitzgerald, Wm. T. Bonson, Ben Williams. Delegates at Large—Daniel Murphy, John I. Nolan, J. E. Dillon, J. P. McLaughlin and John A. O'Connell.

New Business—Moved that a boycott be levied on the Ocean Shore Railroad; carried.

Receipts—Cooks, \$36; Pile Drivers, \$24; Chauffeurs, \$12; Waitresses, \$28; Pattern Makers, \$12; Glass Blowers, \$12; Stationary Firemen, \$12; Sheet Metal Workers, No. 104, \$20; Alaska Fishermen, \$20; Sugar Workers, \$4; Steam Fitters, No. 590, \$8; Stereotypers, \$8; Stable Employees, \$16; Riggers and Stevedores, \$40; Press Feeders, \$16; Steam Engineers, \$24; Molders, \$20; Cigar Makers, \$16; Printing Pressmen, \$12; Garment Cutters, \$4; Baggage Messengers, \$4; Auto Carriage Painters, \$8; Steam Fitters, No. 509, \$8; Milk Drivers, \$20; Bakers, \$32; Horse Shoers, \$8; Federal Employees, \$8; Moving Picture Operators, \$8; Grocery Clerks, \$12; Label Section, \$7; total receipts, \$555.

Expenses—Secretary, \$40; "Chronicle," 75c; "Daily News," 25c; stenographer, \$27.50; Theo. Johnson, \$25; Miss Barkley, \$1.50; total expenses, \$95.

Adjourned at 11 p. m.

Fraternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S. Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

ALWAYS DEMAND THE UNION LABEL.

We know that a great number of organized workers are aware that they can purchase anything they wear bearing the union label, but for the benefit of those who have not been able to locate union-made goods we must say again, you can get union label shirts made to measure, or ready made, you can buy underwear, socks, suspenders, even collar buttons, at Eagleson & Co's., 1118 Market street, whose factory is taxed to its full capacity turning out union-made shirts, and also ladies' aprons and outing suits, all bearing the union label. This is one of the old reliable firms of San Francisco, and is co-operating with the labor movement in making and selling union label merchandise.

The first time a woman catches her husband in a fib it makes her weep; the second time it makes her wonder, and after that it merely makes her tired.

FAIR AUTOMOBILE AGENCIES.

As Recognized by Lodge No. 68, I. A. of M.

Pierce-Arrow Sales Co., Geary and Polk streets, Pierce-Arrow and trucks.

White Co., 1460 Market street, White and trucks.

Locomobile Co., 230 Fulton street, Locomobile and trucks.

H. B. Rector Co., 999 Geary street, Marmon.

J. W. Leavitt, 301 Golden Gate avenue, Overland.

Oldsmobile Co., 1420 Van Ness avenue, Oldsmobile.

American Auto Co., 476 Golden Gate avenue, American, Marion Handley.

F. O. Renstrom, Golden Gate and Van Ness avenue, Regal, Grant.

Chevrolet Motor Co., California and Van Ness avenue, Chevrolet and Vim trucks.

Peacock Sales Co., 1350 Van Ness Avenue, Chandler.

Saxon Auto Co., 690 Van Ness avenue, Saxon.

Hartman Motor Sales Co., 1062 Geary street, Paige, Lozier.

John F. McLain Co., 1645 California street, Franklin, Scripps-Booth.

If we should use an ax on our own faults we shouldn't have so much time to use a hammer on other people's.

S. N. WOOD & CO

MARKET AND FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

Largest Coast Outfitters for MEN AND WOMEN

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

VOTE AGAINST PROHIBITION!

DEMAND
PERSONAL LIBERTY
IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
or Porter,
As a guarantee that it
is Union Made



YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM

OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

UNFAIR.

June 14, 1916.

To the Traveling Public:

Please be advised that there is a boycott on all vessels of the Monticello Steamship Company. This company operates the steamers "Sehome," "General Frisbie" and "Napa Valley," doing a general passenger business between San Francisco and Vallejo.

Our grievance against this company dates from June 1, 1916, when we requested the company to reduce the working day from seventeen hours to eleven hours per day. On the refusal of the company to comply with this modest request, our men quit the boats and ex-convicts and men from the Thiele Detective Agency were hired in their places, and are paid three and four dollars per day and are willing to work the full seventeen hours—the former class of men, ex-convicts and employment office men, are paid three dollars and the men from the detective agency are paid four dollars per day.

All that we are asking of the Monticello company is an eleven-hour day with no increase in pay (our men received \$60.00 per month), and you, the traveling public, can force this company to terms by staying off their boats. Please do so and have your friends do likewise.

The people of Vallejo have built up this company with their liberal patronage and doubtless expect them to work their employees reasonable hours, as the majority of the workers in Vallejo work only eight hours per day.

Remember that we are not asking for more pay, only that the 17-hour day be reduced in order that we can live like other men and have our share of relaxation lengthened.

The railroad fare between San Francisco and Vallejo is the same for the round trip as the boat fare.

Trains leave Vallejo for San Francisco:
Morning—7:10, 8:05, 9:45, 11:15.
Afternoon—12:25, 2:25, 4:12, 5:43, 6:40, 7:50
Sunday only.

Trains leave San Francisco for Vallejo:
Morning—6:20, 8:00, 9:00, 10:40.
Afternoon—1:40, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00 Sunday only.
Assist us by not patronizing the Monticello Steamship Company.

Don't litter the street with this circular—give it to your friend.

BAY AND RIVER STEAMBOATMEN,
Affiliated with International Seamen's Union of America, San Francisco Labor Council, Waterfront Workers' Federation, and California State Federation of Labor.

NEW MISSION THEATER.

We have talked about the New Mission photo-player pipe-organ until we are convinced that our patrons believe as we believe—its equal does not exist. It will therefore be appropriate to say something in regard to the photo-plays shown in the New Mission theater.

Many of our readers have followed the motion picture industry closely, others have but a faint idea as to the source of the feature masterpieces with which they are entertained night after night.

Paramount pictures comprise the output of the following producing companies: Famous Players, Jesse L. Lasky, Oliver Morosco, and Pallas companies. V. L. S. E. control the feature output of the Vitagraph, Selig, Lubin and Essanay companies.

Recall to mind a limited number of photo-plays that you have considered masterpieces and you will find the overwhelming majority bear the trademark of one of the above mentioned film producing firms.

The New Mission theater changes program three times each week, viz., Sunday, Wednesday and Friday. Paramount pictures are shown two changes and V. L. S. E. are shown the remaining change, thus giving the public the opportunity to see the world's best screen productions at the never changing price, ten cents, all seats.

HOME RULE IN TAXATION.

The first home rule in taxation amendment to the constitution of California was placed before the state legislature by many thousands of individual petitions, in 1896 or 1897, before direct legislation was in force, and received 52 for and 12 against in the assembly. It failed by two (2) votes of getting the necessary two-thirds majority in the Senate and "fell through."

In 1912 (under direct legislation) the same measure was again formulated by Judge James G. Maguire, Joseph Leggett, J. Stitt Wilson and many of the leading constructive statesmen of the north in the single tax movement and was placed before the electorate of the state by initiative petition. It polled more than 130,000 votes, but still short of the needed votes it again "fell through." At the suggestion of the north (San Francisco) "the Southern California League for Home Rule in Taxation" was formed to co-operate with the state league and 42,000 votes were polled in Los Angeles county.

In 1914 the same measure came down to the people (by referendum) from the State Legislature and polled more than 270,000 votes in the State. Again defeated, but by an enormously increased vote in the State, Los Angeles County giving more than 70,000 votes with the northern and southern leagues co-operating harmoniously.

"The Home Rule in Taxation" measure is the result of the best thought of the leading statesmen of the age in England, Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States. Sir George Grey, Sir John Ballance, "Dick" Seddon, the British Liberals under the leadership of David Lloyd George, and more than 250 city and county councils and taxing bodies of Britain who have been demanding it as the logical democratic advance in that country, and the progressive statesmen of Canada, all endorse this principle.

In the United States it has been endorsed by Henry George, Tom L. Johnson, Thos. G. Sherman, Judge James G. Maguire, Louis F. Post, Wm. T. Croasdale, Jackson H. Ralston and a host of the foremost men who have honors as men of power and capacity in constructive statesmanship. In the State of California a similar band of reputable statesmen—judges, congressmen, legislators, lawyers, mayors of cities and the leaders of many important civic bodies—including the "federated trades," organized labor, the Socialist party, the California League of Municipalities and some forty city councils of the State—have all decided, after mature thought, that the safest and surest way to a practical solution of the tax problem is by way of "home rule" or local democratic self-government in matters of taxation.

Judge James G. Maguire, Joseph Leggett, John I. Nolan, James H. Barry, J. Stitt Wilson, ex-mayor of Berkeley; Hugh Craig, ex-mayor of Piedmont, and many others, including the veteran senator, James W. Bucklin, of Colorado,—men who have won distinction and achieved lasting reputations as constructive statesmen and men of affairs—all agree to this proposition. They are sponsors for it and its soundness.

This is an outline of some of the chief reasons why we enthusiastically support the "Home Rule in Taxation Amendment" for the State of California.

EDMUND NORTON,
ERNEST KNOX HEAD,
LEONARD EDELMUTH,
Committee.

This statement was unanimously endorsed by the Southern California League for Home Rule in Taxation, at a regular meeting, May 29, 1916.

Alas! nowadays a wife is a matter of chance, a husband a matter of opportunity, an affinity a matter of course—and a divorce just a matter of time.

Industrial Accident Commission
UNDERWOOD BUILDING
525 MARKET STREET

SUMMERFIELD & HAINES
UNION-MADE
CLOTHING
Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Agents
CARHARTT OVERALLS



Demand the Union Label



On Your Printing, Bookbinding and Photo Engravings

If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

The German Savings and Loan Society

(The German Bank)

Savings Incorporated 1868 Commercial
526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

The following Branches for Receipt and Payment of Deposits Only:

MISSION BRANCH, S. E. Cor. Mission and 21st Sts.
RICHMOND DIST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Clement & 7th Ave.
HAIGHT ST. BRANCH, S.W. Cor. Haight & Belvedere Sts.

DECEMBER 31, 1915:

Assets	\$61,849,662.02
Deposits	\$8,840,699.38
Capital Actually Paid Up in Cash	1,000,000.00
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,008,962.64
Employees' Pension Fund	211,238.93
Number of Depositors	67,406

Office Hours: 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., except Saturdays to 12 o'clock M. and Saturday evenings from 6 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M. for receipt of deposits only.

For the 6 months ending December 31st, 1915, a dividend to depositors of 4 per cent per annum was declared.

There are two kinds of whiskey
OLD GILT EDGE WHISKEY
And—well, what's the use?
Rye Bourbon



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets.
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797



June, 1916

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

*Linotype Machines.	
**Intertype Machines.	
†Monotype Machines.	
‡Simplex Machines.	
(34) Art Printery.....	410 Fourteenth
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672 Haight
(48) Baldwin & McKay.....	166 Valencia
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124 Mission
(82) Baumann Printing Co.....	120 Church
(73) *Belcher & Phillips.....	515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press.....	140 Second
(196) Borgel & Downie.....	713 Mission
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N.....	380 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin.....	739 Market
(220) Calendar Press.....	942 Market
(176) *California Press.....	340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co.....	708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae.....	1246 Castro
(39) Collins, C. J.....	3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co.....	3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Company.....	59 McAllister
(16) Eastman & Co.....	220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co.....	3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc.....	440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press.....	238 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co.....	777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co.....	509 Sansome
(92) Garrad, Geo. P.....	268 Market
(75) Gille Co.....	2257 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co.....	42 Second
(140) Goodwin Printing Co.....	1757 Mission
(190) Griffith, E. B.....	545 Valencia
(5) Guadet Printing Co.....	3 Hardie Place
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20 Silver
(127) *Halle, R. H.....	261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros.....	47-49 Jessie
(158) Hansen Printing Co.....	259 Natoma
(60) *Hinton, W. M.....	641 Stevenson
(216) Hughes Press.....	2040 Polk
(150) *International Printing Co.....	330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray.....	534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I.....	1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(45) Liss, H. C.....	2305 Mariposa
(135) Lynch, J. T.....	3388 Nineteenth
(23) *Majestic Press.....	315 Hayes
(175) Marnell & Co.....	77 Fourth
(37) Marshall, J. C.....	48 Third
(95) *Martin Linotype Co.....	215 Liedesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman.....	362 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company.....	509 Sansome
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343 Front
(96) McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445 Sacramento
(72) McCracken Printing Co.....	806 Laguna
(80) McLean, A. A.....	218 Ellis
(55) McNeil Bros.....	928 Fillmore
(91) McNicoll, John R.....	215 Liedesdorff
(117) Mullany & Co., George.....	2107 Howard
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509 Sansome
(43) Nevin, C. W.....	154 Fifth
(104) Owl Printing Co.....	565 Commercial
(59) Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484 Sacramento
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co.....	753 Market
(52) *Peterson, N. C.....	1886 Mission
(143) Progress Printing Co.....	228 Sixth
(64) Richmond Banner, The.....	320 Sixth Ave.
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....	5716 Geary
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co.....	643 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and Mission
(218) Rossi, S. J.....	517 Columbus Ave.
(30) Sanders Printing Co.....	443 Pine
(145) S. F. Newspaper Union.....	318 Mission
(152) South City Printing Co.....	South San Francisco
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co.....	136 Pine
(125) *Shanley Co., The.....	147-151 Minna
(29) Standard Printing Co.....	324 Clay
(83) Samuel, Wm.....	16 Larkin
(88) Stewart Printing Co.....	312 Chronicle Building
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press.....	69 Turk
(187) *Town Talk Press.....	38 First
(31) Tuley & St. John.....	363 Clay
(177) United Presbyterian Press.....	1074 Guerrero
(138) Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie
(35) Wale Printing Co.....	383 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co.....	30 Sharon
(86) West End Press.....	2385 California
(106) Wilcox & Co.....	320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co.....	348A Sansome
(51) Widup, Ernest F.....	1133 Mission
(76) Wobbers, Inc.....	774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A.....	64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(128) Barry, Edward & Co.....	215 Leidesdorff
(222) Doyle, Edward J.....	340 Sansome
(224) Foster & Futernick Company.....	560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509 Sansome
(225) Hogan & Stumm.....	343 Front
(108) Levison Printing Co.....	1540 California
(175) Marnell, William & Co.....	77 Fourth
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co.....	251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B.....	440 Sansome
(81) Pernau Publishing Co.....	751 Market
(223) Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45 Ecker
(200) Slater, John A.....	147-151 Minna
(132) Thumler & Rutherford.....	117 Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(230) Acme Lithograph Co.....
S. E. Cor. Front and Commercial
(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....
509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission
(229) Halpin Lithograph Co.....440 Sansome

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....380 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Bien, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Mont'g'y and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Franklin Photo Eng. Co.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....709 Mission
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:

San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boot and shoe.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Lastufka Bros., harness, 1059 Market.
Latin Hall, corner of Stockton and Green.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co. of Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
San Francisco "Examiner."
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

A recent circular letter issued by President Marsden G. Scott, of the International Typographical Union contains the information that following the action of the Indiana State Board of Education in awarding contracts for text books to publishers whose books are manufactured under fair conditions the Trenton (New Jersey) Board of Education has taken similar action which was reported in the Trenton "Times" of June 1st. The "Times" said, in part:

"Only books printed by union printers and bound by union bookbinders will be purchased for use in the public schools of this city in the future. This has been decided by the Board of Education and is the result of a resolution framed by the Typographical Union of this city and introduced at last Thursday's meeting by Mr. Cartledge at the request of the organization.

"The resolution provides that the Board of Education, in the future, must make all purchases of school books from publishers whose names appear in the fair list issued by the International Typographical Union. It also provides that the board can make purchases from publishers on the unfair list, in order to complete sets of books now in hand, but that all new sets of books must be purchased from houses employing only union help.

"The action of the local Typographical Union is in line with actions taken in all of the large cities of the country, and is being urged by the International Typographical body. As a result of the solicitations of the union, nearly all of the large book publishing houses of the United States are what are known as union shops, but it is reported that two of the largest in the country, the Rand-McNally and the American Book Company, have persistently refused to unionize their plants.

"The International Typographical Union has issued a list of publishers, which it has divided into several classes. One is the fair list, upon which are all houses employing none but union help; another, an unfair list, including the houses not employing union help, and a third, a partially fair list. This latter list is made up of the houses in which some departments are unionized and the others are not. In some cases the printers are union men and the bookbinders non-union, and vice versa.

"It is from these houses that the union recommends the purchase of books, in cases where they cannot be purchased from houses on the fair list.

"In the past many books were purchased by the local school authorities from the American Book and the Rand-McNally companies. Under the resolution these companies will be barred from dealing with the city."

Myron L. Lasky, son of I. Lasky, a member of No. 21, sacrificed his life last Sunday to save the life of a girl companion from death on the Niles canyon trestle. He was struck by the pilot of a Southern Pacific locomotive just as he had thrown Miss Sophie Abrams from the path of the train. Lasky and Miss Abrams had been spending the day on a picnic with members of the Criterion Club, an organization of Polytechnic High School students, and were on their way to Niles to take the train for home. Young Lasky was 20 years of age and his father conducts a printing plant at 1203 Fillmore street.

A postal card from John J. Neely of the "Bulletin" chapel announces his safe arrival at Los

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
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915 Valencia St., Near 20th Telephone Mission 141
We pride ourselves on Prompt and Efficient Service—
Absolutely no "Trust" Prices
Member Typographical Union No. 21

Directory of Labor Council Unions

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7.30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on second Thursdays at 7.30 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters first and third Wednesdays. Law and Legislation Committee meets at call of chairman. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters phone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 1—Meet alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 2—Meet Alternate Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 3—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Amalgamated Carpenters No. 5—Meet Alternate Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 84 East R. H. Buck, Business Agent.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2d Mondays, 146 Steuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 4th Saturday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, other Mondays in evening, at 1065 Market.
Bay and River Steamboatmen—Meet Sundays, headquarters, 10 East; Henry Huntsman, secretary.
Beer Drivers No. 227—Meet 2d Tuesdays and 4th Thursdays, headquarters, 177 Capp.
Beer Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Bindery Women No. 125—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Book Binders No. 31—Meet last Thursdays, Labor Temple. James D. Kelly, Business Agent, Underwood Building, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers No. 216—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Shoe Workers' Hall, 24th and Howard.
Bottle Caners—Meet 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brass and Chandler Workers No. 158—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 177 Capp.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 31—Meet Mondays, 224 Guerrero.
Broom Makers—Meet 3d Tuesday.
Butchers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 25—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, Carpenters' Hall, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Car Repairers and Trackmen No. 687—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Room 10, Geary street barn.
Carriage and Wagon Workers—Meet 3d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chaufeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays in evening, 2d and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, at 215 Willow Avenue. S. T. Dixon, Business Agent.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Cloak Makers No. 8—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, 1530 Ellis.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Jefferson Square Hall. J. J. Kane, Secretary, 112 Collingwood.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters, 338 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 2d and 4th Thursday nights; headquarters, 83 Sixth.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Wednesdays, 146 Steuart.
Elevator Conductors and Starters No. 13,105—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Federation of Federal Civil Service Employees—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters 748 Pacific Building.
Foundry Employees—Meet 1st Fridays.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas and Water Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Glove Workers—Meet 3d Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.

Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; hours, 10 to 11 A. M.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, secretary; 1114 Mission.
Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Horseshoers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Housemiths and Iron Workers No. 78—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
House Movers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Iron, Tin and Steel Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2d Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st Monday and 3d Saturday, 8 P. M., Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Jitney Bus Operators, No. 399—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Progress Hall, Labor Temple. R. H. Buck, business agent, 56 Steuart.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Leather Workers on Horse Goods—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Brewery Workers' Hall.
Machine Hands—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mallers—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mantel, Grate and Tile Setters—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Workers No. 44—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Marble Cutters No. 38—Meet Second and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Marine Firemen, Oilers and Water Tenders—Meet Tuesdays, 58 Commercial.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milkers—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Millmen No. 422—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Millwrights No. 766—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st Friday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Mold Makers No. 66—Meet 1st Thursday, Roesch Building.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 10 A. M., at headquarters, Musicians' Hall, 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Office Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2d and 4th Friday nights at headquarters, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 12 M., in Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers No. 442—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2d Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 557 Clay.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Rammermen—Meet 2d Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet Wednesdays, 8 P. M., K. of C. Hall.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays, 8 P. M., K. of P. Hall.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 8 P. M., 74 Folsom.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2d Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable Employees—Meet Thursdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Steam Fitters No. 509—Meet Tuesday evenings, 224 Guerrero.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen Dist. No. 4—Meet Wednesdays, 215 Hewes Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypes—Meet 2d Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Street Railway Employees—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, Potrero Hall, Eighteenth and Texas.
Switchmen's Union No. 197—Meet 1st and 3d Sundays, 2876 Twenty-fourth.
Tailors (Journeymen) No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 A. M., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3d Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 290 Fremont.
Typographical No. 21—Meets last Sunday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp; headquarters, Room 701, Underwood Bldg., 535 Market.
Undertakers—Meet or call at 3567 Seventeenth.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers of S. F.—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Upholsterers—Meet Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Walters No. 30—Meet 1st Wednesday, 2:30 P. M., other Wednesday evenings at headquarters, 14 Seventh.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet Wednesdays, 149 Mason.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Monday, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Ladies' Auxiliary to Label Section—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—813-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

Angeles on the way to San Diego. Mr. Neely and family are enjoying their annual vacation. We make note of their "safe arrival" because John is driving his own machine.

The regular meeting of the union for June will be held next Sunday afternoon at the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Members should be in attendance promptly at 1 o'clock.

E. H. Fontecilla, the genial proprietor of the California Press, who is also a member of No. 21, and Mrs. Fontecilla are "vacationing" among the high peaks of the Sierras in Lassen county. Harry reports the fishing good, and is having an enjoyable outing.

The lure of the Hawaiian Islands has called again, and Harry Reed, the well known operator, accompanied by Mrs. Reed, left Tuesday for Uncle Sam's insular possessions, where he has secured a good position on one of the leading dailies at Honolulu. Harry says this is his last move, and that he intends to locate there permanently. He was busy Monday saying "adios" to his many friends who wished him bon voyage.

Notes in Union Life

These members of San Francisco unions died during the past week: Michael G. Foltz of the bartenders, John E. Feeney of the letter carriers, Herman Rose of the marine cooks, John McLean of the molders, Mikko Kusick of the riggers and stevedores.

J. R. Mathewson was elected president of the Janitors' Union at the last annual election. Other officers are: C. E. Stevenson, vice-president; Chas. Stevens, secretary-treasurer; and R. T. Tinsley, assistant secretary. Delegates to the Labor Council are J. N. Street, Chas. Stevens and J. W. Spenser.

At the last regular meeting of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Label Section the following officers were elected: Mrs. M. Mahoney, president; Mrs. M. O'lague, vice-president; Mrs. Marie M. Smith, secretary-treasurer; Mrs. L. Schofield, sergeant-at-arms; Mrs. Bateson, Mrs. Hein and Miss P. Stoughton, trustees, after which the ladies enjoyed a banquet. The ladies will hold their monthly whist party on Monday, June 26th.

Reports received in this city at the headquarters of the Boilermakers' Union are to the effect that the strike at the Seattle Dry Dock Company's plant has been won, and that good mechanics are now in great demand in the Northern city. This is an important victory because the employers fought stubbornly in an effort to win.

At the meeting of the Label Section on Wednesday evening the following officers were elected: W. G. Desepte, president; W. E. Moore, vice-president; E. Guth, secretary; Geo. J. Plato, financial secretary-treasurer; M. E. Kirby, sergeant-at-arms; Mrs. W. McKnight, trustee.

The Glove Workers' Union of San Francisco has elected the following officers: President, Thomas J. Mahoney; vice-president, John Spencer; secretary-treasurer, Charles Brewer; auditing committee, H. McNeill, M. Newhouse, John Spencer; executive board, M. Newhouse, J. Spencer, Edward Carroll, M. Snyder, James Leahey, J. Stanton, M. Bloch, M. Heinrich, F. Muller and Mrs. Ida Fitzgerald; delegate to convention of International Glove Workers' Union of America at Detroit, August 8th, Thomas J. Mahoney.

The Barbers' Union of San Francisco most emphatically denies that it favors an increase in the prices of shaves and haircuts. In fact, the union officers claim that the organization is opposed to any such scheme. It is admitted that a move to raise prices was started, but by a few master barbers, it is declared, and not by the union or any of its representatives. The union has under consideration the proposition to negotiate a new wage and working agreement.

PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO.

MEN For \$3.50



we can give you some
wonderful values in real
good UNION-STAMPED

SHOES

They're made in every
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The Greatest Shoe House in the West
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S. & H.
Green
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Stamps

LOCAL AND PERSONAL

The Milk Wagon Drivers' Union at its last meeting paid \$30 in sick benefits, contributed \$160 to an injured brother and donated \$10 to a member of the United Laborers' Union who is blind.

The regular meetings of Boilermakers' Union, No. 6, will be held on the second and fourth Thursday evenings of each month. On the first and third Thursday evenings the secretary will be in his office to receive dues.

The largest crowd that ever attended a picnic of the Molders' Union put in an appearance last Sunday, nearly 3000 persons being present. The picnic was a success, surpassing expectations.

The Office Employees' Union has elected Thomas Riley and William T. Bonsor delegates to the Labor Council. Geo. Plato and W. A. Granfield will represent the union in the Trade Union Liberty League.

The executive board of the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America has endorsed the proposal of the Cooks, Waiters and Cooks' Helpers' Union of this city to establish an eight-hour day in local hotels, restaurants, cafes and cafeterias. It is probable that the eight-hour day will be inaugurated here within the month. Very little opposition is expected from hotel and restaurant owners.

The San Francisco Labor Council has instructed Secretary John A. O'Connell to take up with the proper authorities at Washington the matter of securing a six-day work week for engineers and firemen employed at United States army posts and in federal buildings in and around San Francisco. At present, it is said, these men work seven days a week.

Waiters' Union, No. 30, on June 26th will elect officers. The candidates are: President, Hugo Ernst; first vice-president, John Sambrailo, C. F. Welch; second vice-president, Selig Schulberg; secretary-treasurer, J. Weinberger; business agents, V. E. Chapman, J. O'Brien, O. Reichel, J. Fink, C. Sharkey; custodian, A. Davidson; trustees, P. Dempsey, H. Libow, N.

Weinberg, P. Kirschbaum, J. Franklin, E. Johnson, R. Baldwin, H. Coleman; delegates to local joint executive board, H. Ernst, J. Weinberger, T. Johnson, A. Rose, L. Francoeur, C. Welch; to San Francisco Labor Council, J. Fink, L. Francoeur, H. Ernst, J. Weinberger, T. Johnson, C. Welch, O. Reichel, S. Schulberg, J. O'Brien, E. Johnson, V. Chapman, C. Sharkey, A. Rose; executive board, A. Stanford, C. Parsons, T. Geister, G. Conley, L. Meir, J. Dibble, G. Borger, A. Keenan, C. Weisler, R. McKenna, W. Pierce, A. Hoffman, J. Urban, C. Salinas, P. Bricker, A. Kornberg, A. Holmes, M. Anticewich, C. Stevenson and C. Stein.

The San Francisco Labor Council will purchase a banner and forward same to Washington to be carried in the parade to be held in connection with the dedication of the American Federation of Labor office building at Washington, D.C., on July 4th. The banner will be carried by Congressman John I. Nolan, Andrew Furuseth and Thomas F. Flaherty, who will represent the San Francisco Labor Council in the demonstration.

The annual picnic of the Boiler Makers' Union, to be held Sunday, August 6th, at Glen Park, is keeping the committee of arrangements busy, but nothing is being overlooked that will tend to make a success of the affair.

At a meeting of the Bartenders' Union \$76 in sick benefits were paid out to members. Arrangements were also made to more vigorously prosecute the fight against prohibition.

The San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council has elected the following officers: President, Daniel C. Murphy of the Web Pressmen's Union; vice-president, Ella Wunderlich of the Bindery Women's Union; secretary-treasurer and business representative, Ferdinand Barbrack of the Mailers' Union; sergeant-at-arms, William Morrison of the Web Pressmen's Union; auditing committee, Loretta Kane of the Bindery Women's Union, Edward Gorman of the Stereotypers' Union and James C. Leo of the Printing Pressmen's Union.

PINCHED HIM PLENTY.

John Kane, president of the Boilermakers' Union, went into a shoe store a few days ago and asked to see some shoes. The salesman began hauling out the boxes.

"That is a nice-looking shoe," remarked Kane as the salesman pushed his foot into a shiny right and started to lace it. "What is the price?"

"This pair is \$9," responded the salesman as he finished lacing and ran his hand across the vamp. "Does it pinch you any?"

"Well, I should say that it does, and you ought to be pinched for showing me such a shoe. Give me something about \$5 cheaper," rejoined Kane.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum announces for next week a bill of headliners. George MacFarlane, one of the most famous and most popular baritone singers in light opera, will make his first vaudeville appearance in this city. Mr. MacFarlane not only knows how to put the dash and charm into a love song, but he is also a brilliant comedian. He was one of the stars of the Gilbert and Sullivan All-Star Opera Company that recently met with such favor. He has also been the single star in "The Heart of Heather" and other important successes. Harry Tighe, who is styled "The You-All-Know-Him Comedian," with the assistance of the dainty ingenue Sylvia Jasen, will present a sparkling and enjoyable act which gives Mr. Tighe full scope for the exhibition of a new brand of humor, which permits of extemporaneous wit and ad lib foolery. Miss Jasen is a bright and vivacious actress, plentifully endowed with ability and good looks. Bert Clark and Mabel Hamilton, the favorite English comedians, will present a piano playing, dancing, singing and talking novelty entitled "A Wayward Conceit." Libonita, the ragtime xylophonist and a thorough master of his instrument, will furnish a most delightful quarter of an hour's diversion. Grace La Rue, the international star of song, who has scored one of the greatest hits in the history of the Orpheum, will be in response to a generally expressed wish retained for another week and will introduce new songs. Wilfred Clarke and Company will appear in "Who Owns the Flat," and Gladiators will exhibit their wonderful strength and prowess as gymnasts. Next week will be the last of Nat M. Wells, "The Happy Tramp," who will introduce new witticisms.

The newly elected officers of the Steam Laundry Workers' Union of San Francisco are: President, D. J. Gorman; vice-president, M. Peterson; secretary-treasurer, Katherine Deery; assistant secretary, Miss Anna Brown; treasurer, Charles Childs; business agent, Charles Hawley; sergeants-at-arms, Edward Flatley and J. O'Keefe.

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Pure 18K, solid gold—solderless, seamless, hard wrought, guaranteed for life—sold by weight only, and only at

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Below Fifth